The Indian Poultry Gazette.

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EDITORIAL NEWS.

Last month we published a letter from a gentleman under the Nom-de-Plume of "S. F." and in so doing we have let the cat in among the pigeons with a vengance.

Letters, some exceedingly brief and to the point, others long and decidedly unfriendly, that were we to publish every letter we received we should need several extra pages.

We have however gone carefully through them and one or two of the more suitble ones have been published to give readers an idea of the General opinion.

One thing we must say and that is that in every reply we have received we are very pleased to see the writer sticks up for his Gazette and noting the appreciation we say thank you readers and we roll up our sleeves and endeavour to still further justify the nice things that have been said about our Club's official organ.

This number has been called the "Australorp" number as we are very pleased to be able to print a photo of our latest closed Trophy, the "Yule" Challenge cup for the best Australorp owned by a member of the Indian Poultry Club and to be competed for at all shows under the auspices of the Indian Poultry Club, in addition we have secured an article from one of India's noted Australorp breeders which lovers of the breed should read through carefully.

Our own experiences with the breed are worthy of remark. We have been keeping Australorps for 3 months, we have one bird and it might be told as to how we commenced keeping the breed.

On our return from the show in Calcutta we were starting off a machine with a number of Leghorn eggs when our poultry man produced 3 eggs from somewhere about him and asked might they be put in the machine so having room we included these three.

Asked what they were we must admit our man was not as honest as might be for he replied 'Oh I got them out of pens there, nobody was looking out for eggs so as I saw those three eggs I took them out and brought them home (no wonder our hospitals did'nt do well this year and if more persons were employed in this gentle pastime our hospitals lost a number of new laid eggs).

To cut the story short all 3 hatched, first a red, then a white and just when we had visions of the Union Jack the other hatched and spoiled it all, it was Black but she is now the giant of the yard and the one big black chick amongst hundreds of Wh leghorns is a funny sight.

This brings us to a point we would like readers to write in about. Personally we never exhibit a bird which has been mated up as it is bound to be short of show condition in damage to comb, saddle plumage etc., and we think it is not fair either to the breeder or the bird to show a mated bird.

There are other sides to the question however when it comes to our show times clashing with the beginning of the breeding season and breeders want to get ahead with hatching for the next season.

Our next remark is, we regret, an unpleasant one.

As readers have been told many times, the Gazette is not a profitable magazine and advertisement fees go a long way to production cost and we have been experiencing considerable trouble in a few instances in obtaining payment for space given to advertisers.

We therefore regret to have to post the North India Poultry Grit Works in this respect as being outstanding a considerable sum in this direction and in spite of many reminders having been sent to them and their falure to reply to a final reminder we are compelled to take legal advice in the matter of recovery.

Aunt Maria's Minorca's is by no means elevating but it certainly struck us as amusing and we have therefore published it in the hopes that it will cheer the jaded poultry keeper up.

The Nom-de-plume covers the name of a well known writer who has promised us he will favour us with a further series of articles in lighter vane and we would be pleased if readers would write in and give us their views on the subject.

Special attention is called to the "Sperrin" Poultry Farm's Advertisement in breeder's cards this month. This should be a strong inducement to breeders and exhibitors in forthcoming shows to strive for a means of introducing new blood into their yards at minimum cost. It is of no account us attempting to boost the stock Mr. Howard sends out to our shows and to breeders as it is already well enough known.

PIGEON KEEPING FOR THE AMATEUR.

A few words of interest to the Novice.

By "The Editor".

Ever kept pigeons before? Or do you know anything about them?

Everybody old or young should have a hobby and given the favourable circumstance what better hobby can one imagine than pigeon keeping. In this article I am going to deal with the novice's entry into the select band of pigeon fanciers supposing him or her to have decided to purchase a pair of pigeons offer a few hints as to housing, feeding, general management etc.

No doubt having decided to start off you are itching to get your birds but don't be too rash, we must fix them up a home first.

HOUSING.

An ideal type of house for the amateur in India who proposes to start off with one mated pair is one which can be attached to the side of a wall, or built on to legs at a height of about 4-5 feet from the ground.

It should consist of a 4 feet square open wire cage to one of which should be attached a built in nesting and sleeping flat of 4 compartments each of I feet square dimensions. The roof and sides of this should be waterproofed and the situation of the house should be on the South side of your bungalow protected from any strong winds or beating rain such as we experience from the Nor Wester now in season.

A door on the bottom of the cage 1 foot square to permit of cleaning out etc., is all tnat is needed and for the nesting places it is not necessary to put a door to these as for the few occasions one wants to get to these it can be done from the cage door.

THE MOST SUITABLE BREED.

Next we must think of the most suitable breed. There are dozens of different breeds of pigeons to decide from but all of these are not suitable for the novice so that I would suggest a start with Flying tumblers, show or working Homers, Fantails or Runts.

Were I asked to pin my choice to one breed I would say the Bald Head Tumbler.

This is a very pretty looking bird, tame, hardy and easy to rear.

The colour of this breed is black with just a white head and tail. They get the name of "Tumbler" from the way they tumble and somersault in the air when out flying. A good tumbler will fly out to a height of some 50 to 75 feet and do all sorts of weird tumbles and turns in the air.

Next I would say the Working Homer. This breed can also supply the owner with considerable fun by taking a bird out with you to some distance and letting him fly back home with messages tied to him etc.

The most common of these being the Blue rock type or a similar colour to the ordinary wild pigeon met with in factories and buildings.

Of the Fantails the white is the most common and they get their name from the way they carry their tails, fanlike. They are a very pretty bird but not good flyers as a rule, and awful 'stick at homes'.

PURCHASING.

When purchasing you should always make sure you are buying healthy stock. They should have the following points to go by. Sharp and alert, bold upright carriage, clear keen eye and when handled be ever ready to escape from your grasp and should handle heavy and sound in breast flesh.

This should apply to both sexes and for the beginner who does not know the male from the female the best way to tell is to get the seller to point out to you a known male bird of mature age. Single him off and them put in one of your pair with him. If the bird introduced to him is a male there will be a fine setout and a fight with beak and wing will be raging in no time. That's the male of your pair. Now for the female. If the next introduced to him stands and gives him sidelong glances and he starts tricks such as ring a ring of roses, and struts about like a man with a set of bagpipes and bows and scrapes, etc., then the lady of your pair is the other bird. Having purchased your pair and taken them home your next problem is feeding. Of course you will have asked the seller what he fed his birds on etc., and so forth but I will give a little space to the feeds mostly used.

The main staple diet of the pigeon is peas, not too big but of sound kernal and not weevily.

Other grains such as millet, cracked maize, dari, wheat, barley etc., can form the mixture and the best mixture is one of 2 parts peas 1 part cracked maize, 1 part wheat and 1 part millet.

The hardier breeds will eat almost anything in the way of bread crumbs, toast, biscuit etc., but avoid sloppy mixtures as they set up bowel troubles unless it is absolutely fresh bread and milk for a pair feeding youngsters.

Never scatter the feed haphazard as it then comes in contact with foul matter, absorbs the moisture and if eaten is the surest way to bad health and mortality you can have.

Pigeons are not great eaters of green food but it is always as well to allow a little such as lettuce leaves tied up for them to pick as when inclined.

Pigeons are very found of a bath and you can always keep a shallow vessel of water in their cote for them to bath in but see the water is clean and that it does not slop over and make the floor of the house sodden and damp.

MATING.

In pairing pigeons are not particular and usually accept the mate God and the owner has provided for them and settle down to their family affairs right away.

Before many day in their new home you will find the male of your pair doing all the tuny tricks and playing the bagpipes just the same as the old tester did. At first the lady will tell him off and have no truck with him but soon she will succumb and the next thing you note is that they are picking up all sorts of pieces of straw and sticks and taking them up to one of the compartments to build a nest.

Then one day you note the lady standing in the nest looking rather fed up with life but don't worry leave her to herself and next day you will find a tinted white egg in the nest, about 36 hours after you will note the second egg has arrived and then they start to keep watch and watch hatching them. The hen of course takes the bulk of the job on her shoulders but usually for periods of 1 to 3 hours at a stretch the male takes on the job while she goes off for a feed and a stretch.

On the 18th day you will find a pair of the funniest looking objects you ever saw laying in the nest, totally blind and unable to move a limb with the exception of the natural instinct to hold the beak up for food.

At this time the old couple start to secrete a semidigested substance called by many 'Pigeon's milk'

You will observe they go to the nest and a squeeking setout takes place with the youngster's beak firmly inside the beak of the parent sucking in the food which the old one is ejecting into the beak of the 'squab'.

I remember one case of a child who saw this taking place and he ran to his father crying "Daddy the big pigeon is biting the beak off the baby one" Don't Mr. novice think this is a case of murder taking place, it is only the natural way of feeding.

For the first few days of the "squab's" life you can put a vessel containing bread soaked in milk into the cage but it MUST NOT be allowed to stand for long so that it sours or your youngstock may suffer as a result. A little in a saucer twice a day is enough.

At the end of 3 weeks the young squeekers will be able to leave the nest and walk around and it is at this time you need to be careful as the old couple usually start to pair off again now with the idea of raising another family. If you notice they start to turn against the young pair they should be separated and put into another cage on their own until matured then they can all go into one large house when strong and able to feed and look after themselves properly.

Pigeons breed quickly and one old pair will on an average produce 6 or 7 pairs of youngsters in one year.

A few golden rules in pigeon keeping are—

1. Never allow a new purchased couple to fly out until they have reared their first pair of young.

2. Never release youngsters until they are strong on their wing and able to take care of themselves if Hawks are flying about.

3. Don't overcrowd.

4. Keep all houses clean and sweet.

5. Don't harass breeding couples or you will make them damage or kill their young.

6. Don't forget to ask the Gazette for help at any time.

THE MONTH'S EGG DISH.

DEVILLED EGGS.

Take as many eggs as portions are required, some slices of bread, some devilled butter (recipe below) cayenne, and butter.

As many pieces of stale bread (rounds about 2" diameter) as there are eggs, fry these on both sides in butter and keep hot. Just before they are required spread with devilled butter.

Poach lightly the number of eggs required, trim the edges and place one egg on each round of fried bread. Sprinkle with a few grains of cayenne pepper, arrange on a hot dish and serve at once.

To make the devilled butter, cream 1½ ozs. butter with a wooden spoon, add ½ teaspoonful of curry powder. 1 salt-spoonful of black pepper, 1 salt-spoonful of cayenne, a pinch of ground ginger and a little lemon juice, mix thoroughly and put aside.

AUNT MARIAS MINORCAS.

by Bubble De Squeak.

It was one of those very hot April afternoons when even iced beer boils. I had been into the Hotel Splendour to put my watch right with the lounge clock, and came out into the blazing sun of Chowringhee.

"Salaam, Burrah Sahib" said the durwan. I felt quite bucked and pressed a doubtful looking four annas into his curved palm.

A curious sight met my eyes. An elderly lady with a Victorian bonnet, and dress complete with cape, handbag and cumbersome umbrella was coming towards me.

"Great jumping snakes, if it isn't Aunt Maria from Wigan" I exclaimed clinging to one of Firpo's pillars for support. "What on earth brings you here, Auntie?"

"Hello, Bubble, old scrounger, when are you going to pay back that ten bob you owe me?" she asked affectionately. Always has her little joke, does Auntie "Why have I come here? Insanity, I suppose. Phew, its hot. What about a drop of Mothers ruin?"

"Sure, this way, Auntie, theres some good gin, here".

We went into the lounge of the Hotel Splendour, again. The durwan stopped me and said that the four annas that I has given him was made of lead. Aunt Maria hit him with her umbrella. Strange face in heaven to-day.

"I'm stopping here, Bubbles, and what a time I'm having. Here" she said turning to the bearer pouring out the food "Don't you be so mean with that gin,—I want to taste it."

"Sure, burrah peg, do" I said trying to impress Auntie with my Hindustani. "I came here on one of those new fangled aeroplane cheap trips. Never do it again, no not for all the money in Aberdeem. I've been sent here by the Wigan Chicken Farming Club, and I tell you I've seen some things since I've been out here. My word. I wish that I could get chickens at home for eightpence a go. Anyway, I'm taking a whole crowd of them home with me" "You'll have a job, old girl, getting chickens out of India. They are very proud of their live stock, I can tell you."

Don't I know it, but I've already got some fine specimens in my room. Real Minorcas."

"In your room!" I gasped.

"Thats alright, the bearers just love them. Wait outside for the things to lay eggs, drat them. Oh, I forgot to show you a trick that I learnt at Port Said, when the aviator came down to get a drop of lemonade."

Auntie produced an egg, from beneath the folds of one of her many skirts, and pressed the egg against her chin. "Gilli-gilli, there you are" and the egg was removed from her mouth.

"Jolly good, Auntie, jolly good. But why the gilligilli business?"

"Oh, I don't know, that what Jock MacPherson at Port Said said (sorry, no pun) and so I practiced it that way myself."

"A bit difficult, I should say?"

"Rather, I burst fourteen eggs before I got the trick right. The aviator got a bit peeved because broken eggs were all over his aeroplane, but thats nothing, and when I get back to Wigan I shall——"

"Madam, Madam, I must ask you—" an excited gentleman came up to the table. "Well, whats the matter with you, young man, been out in the sun?" asked Auntie.

"I'm the manager, madam. I have received complaints about the hens in your room. I must ask you to remove them. Really, a well conducted hotel like this to have a room turned into a hen run is preprosperous."

"Where can I put them? Tell me"

'Oh anywhere, anywhere" groaned the manager "Put them on the midget golf course, in the billiard room, anywhere, but for heavens sake take them out of one of my best rooms."

"I refuse to remove my hens" said Auntie stoutly looking at the manager with scorn "Besides, they are minorcas, and minorcas are very lucky. Why, if my Uncle Moses had not been holding a minorca the day that the steam roller ran over him at Osswhissle, he'd have been a dead 'un, yes, sir. And whats more, being minorcas, the hens are very sensitive and would be very annoyed". The manager looked at me with despair. He knows me well, because I never pay my bills.

"Come and have a look, Mr. de Squeak, just have one look. Let me have one more peep before I sign the pledge".

After a little persuasion in the way of a large peg of gin Auntie agreed to have a court of justice in her room.

When we opened the door six hens flew into the corridor and were chased by the lift man and the deputy sweeper. What a sight! The room was packed with hens. All minorcas. If there was one hen there must have been one hundred. Twelve hens were perched on the mosquito rails, whilst eight were holding a trapeeze contest on the fan blades. There was a fight beneath the writing table, and ten were on the window jhinmill.

"If my hens go, I go" said Auntie, firmly "and whats more, young man, I might tell you that when I get back to Wigan I'll tell the committee of the Chicken farming Club all about you and your goings on." Here she brandished her umbrella at the manager.

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"I'm sorry, madam" said the manager as a plump minorca volplaned on to his bald head from the top of the almirah and cheered him up a bit "I must really ask you to leave, although I just hate to turn such a distinguished guest away".

"Thank you" said Auntie, adjusting her bonnet "I shall certainly leave, and return to Karachi this afternoon, and never shall I darken your doors again".

Auntie produced a long piece of string, and tied each of the minorcas around the neck.

"Come on, chuck chucks" she said as she marched off down the corridor at the head of the strange procession.

"Oh, madam, before you go you have left an egg behind" cried the manager as he swooned in my arms.

"Keep that for one of your Bombay ducks to sit on" replied Auntie, with a savage glare.

And strange to relate, that is eggs-actly what they did do.

PRACTICAL MONTHLY ADVICE TO POULTRY KEEPERS.

Feeding and accommodation of growing Stock.

Youngsters of various ages should not be housed together. The result of his is that the smallest get bullied by the bigger ones and do not get half the food they should do and so lose weight and condition.

It is better far to go in for a number of small *portable houses and pen each different brood in these* than to have one large shed or colony house and put all ages into this to fight and damage each other.

A rupee spent in empty boxes and a few pice for nails etc., will be sufficient to build a good small portable house big enough to accomedate 15 to 20 growing youngsters.

Portable houses on a farm represent the most economical form of housing and managing poultry, whether egg-producers or growing birds.

If weaned chickens are put into a house with a boarded floor a plentiful supply of loose, dry litter should be put down, among which the young birds will make themselves snug until they are old enough to perch.

Specially valuable birds that are being raised for show or stock purposes will be given separate accommodation so that they can be brought on with special feeding and attention.

Grading should proceed, even from the weaning period, for it does not follow that every pullet reared will be a good layer; weaklings and slow growers should be weeded out as useless, and as soon as *possible the* sexes should be separated.

Separation of the sexes is a very simple matter with light breeds, especially those with single combs, for the cockerels spring their combs when four or five weeks old, by which time it is advisable to get them away from the pullets.

In heavy breeds cockerels do not mature so rapidly, and in heavy-boned varieties the young males are liable to hang fire, which indcates the need for bone-meal in the diet. This is especially necessary for prospective breeding stock.

Cockerels for the table need different treatment. It is necessary to bring these along quickly by means of a fattening diet, while these birds should not have much exercise.

For stock birds, both cockerels and pullets, free range provides the most favourable conditions, since the birds find a certain amount a natural food which, together with exercise, has an invigorating effect on the constitution.

During showery weather there is an abundance of worms and insect life, and in these circumstances it is unnecessary to add portein ingredients to the mash.

Birds that are being reared in confinement must of course, be given a proportion of animal protein, since they have no other means of obtaining the essential elements for growth.

In such cases care must be exercised so as to avoid excess, which would have the effect of stimulating growth unnaturally and bringing pullets on to lay prematurely.

Chickens intended for stock or egg-production should not be given forcing food. The aim should be to assure steady development of frame, and at the same time to build up a vigorous constitution.

Some more useful hints about the management of growing stock will be fond in next months practical advice.

BEWARE CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

Wheather and temperature are important matters so far as Poultry are concerned.

All Poultry are susceptible to changes of wheather and temperature.

Many fine birds have been lost through these two points being ignored or overlooked.

Whichever it be it behoves all Poultry keepers to give this serious consideration especially with the Nor Western season here and the coming of the rains with the vast differences in temperature and dampness of the Monsoons.

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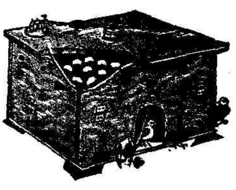

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12.

"THE AUSTRALORP".

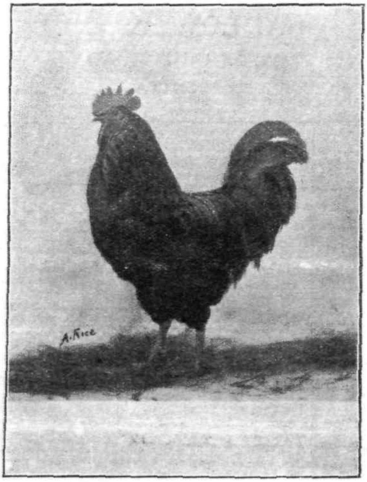
What is the Australorp, and why is it so named?

I have often heard this question asked, and I have heard many different replies.

The question was recently asked of me by one who did not know.

Since then I have thought that it would be to the good of the breed if it were made known to all and sundry through the medium of our Poultry Journals which exist for this and other such purposes.

If you will bear with me I will endeavour to put in simple language, considerably condensed, that which I have read during the past 8 years or so.



AUSTRALORP COCK.

Shortly after the World War, Mr. C. A. House, Editor of the "Poultry World" one of Englands premier poultry journals proceeded on a tour in the course of which he called it at our big cousins place! Australia, by name.

Being an enthuiast he very quickly found himself among the Poultry Fraternity and enquiring as to what materials they for inspection.

The result was the re-importation to England of a breed of fowls which in Australia were called Black Orpingtons.

On their arrival in England considerable controversy took place through the medium of the Poultry Press.

The earliest importers called them Australian Black Orpingtons, but later importers were desirous of calling them Australorps.

The bone of contention over which these persons differed was "One party maintained that they were pure Black Orpingtons" whilst the other maintained that they were a new breed which had been originated in Australia.

We must now go back a few years to enable us to go forward.

Somewhere about 1880, a Mr. William Cook owned a farm down at a place called Orpington., In his day I should imagine him to be one of the foremost Poultry breeders in the country About this period he originated a new breed of fowl, which he brought to such perfection that he exhibited them at the Dairy Show in 1886 under the name and style of Black Orpington where they were very much admired for their beauty and it become known also that they were quite capable of laying a large size egg and plenty of them.

About 1890, some of this was exported to Australia, whose progeny was re-imported to England after the World War.

During the period 1890 to 1920, approximately, the Black Orpington was cultivated by the Utility expert in Australia for egg production: that was the one aim they held to and to such purpose the Aussies beat the very heads off of their rivals in England.

Being bred for laying and table purposes alone several types and different shapes crept in owing to not breeding to a standard for size and shape. The consequence was that when they arrived in England their varying shapes and sizes opened up the channels for a lengthy discussion as to their origin.

Some asserted that they were a cross with Langshan blood in them but I never saw proof of that assertion and so far as can be determined the breed has been kept pure.

What has happened in England during these years to the same breed?

They were greatly admired for their beauty from the very commencement by the Fancier at Home. Therein lies their downfall as an utility bird.

To have a bird that would win on the show bench was the main aim of the English Fancier and in order to obtain that object anything that did not go towards making a show bird was discarded therefore their laying abilities become neglected and with the introduction of Cochin blood to increase their size it received a further setback, but at the

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Our Late Secretary.

same time it was being bred to a specified standard. This was absolutely necessary.

We can now begin to see why the Black Orpington from Australia gave rise to so great a difference of opinion when compared to the English Black Orpington.

The former has been even discribed as a nondescript.

In spite of all the diverse opinions it had its admirers who straight away rallied round and formed themselves into a specific body and styled themselves The "AUSTRALORP CLUB." They commenced by drawing up a standard by which to breed it and made application to the National Utility Poultry Society to be acknowledged as such.

Delegates were sent to the Poultry Club to request that the breed be acknowledged as a new breed of fowl. This was in October 1923, but as there were those who would not admit that this fowl was a new breed but maintained that it was the pure bred Black Orpington considerable delay ensued. Eventually however the Australorp Club won the day and the breed was registered and recognised as "AUSTRALORP" in 1924.

There remains very little doubt that the breed is the pure Black Orpington as originated by "William Cook" nearly 50 years ago, later exported to Australia where it was bred and cared for entirely as an utility bird whilst in England it was being bred to grace the show bench which it did both in England and out here in India with great success.

This is the reply to the first part of the question, "What is the Australorp?"

The reply to the second part is simple now "Austral" from Australia where it was rediscovered, and "Orp" from Orpington where it was first originated.

I hope to be able to give you a little more about this wonderful breed on a future occasion.

"GRAIN."

AUSTRALORP CLUB STANDARD.

1. *Capacity.*—Back of good width and length, ample space between legs, abdomen of good length, depth and width, but always in control. The bird to stand wide to allow of capacity for heart, ovary and internal organs. The abdomen at all times to be under control and not so capacious as to feel floppy or drooping. Breast bone to be straight and to act in support of abdomen.

2. *Headpoints.*—Single comb, and wattles neat, of medium size, fine and silky in texture. Wattles close together. Beak short and deep. Eyes high in skull and standing well out. Skull at back appearing narrow with neck tapering and swan-like. The eyes stand out well when viewed from both front and back. Face to be smooth, opein, and silky, and clear from wrinkles or surfeit flesh, and without overhanging eyebrows; comb erect and well serrated.

3. *Feathers.*—Short and tight on back up to base of tail, avoiding fluffy cushion and long, upright feathering. Feathers to spring back quickly into position when brushed the wrong way. Feathering on thighs to be tight and not baggy or in excess, that on abdomen and thighs to be fine and silky in texture.

4. *Bone* and *Horn.*—Shanks to be medium for bone with scales tight, small and numerous, giving a rounded appearance to front of leg. Sinews at back of leg to be soft and pliable. Legs to be medium length and yet by no means exceedingly short in order not to carry too much bone. Beak by no means coarse and excessive in horn.

5. *Vent.*—Large and of fine texture.

6. *Pelvic Bones.*—Of fine texture and not carrying excess of fat or gristle; pliable.

7. *Abdominal Flesh.*—To be fine in texture and pliable, without a surfeit of internal fat.

8. *Breed Character.*—In both sexes, beak black, legs and feet black; pads whitish; eyes black, with black or dark iris; comb, wattles, face and lobes red: plumage black throughout with green sheen. Shanks to be free of all feathering.

A very important characteristic of the Australorp is the tight feathering on thighs and back all feathering to be of silky texture. The Australorp should not appear large to the eye, and handle small through excessive feather. It should both took handle large in frame, which tight feathering permits.

In type the Australorp with its tight feathering appears full fronted, and deep at front, with back wide and rather long, sweeping gently up to tail, showing tight cushion. The body is wide and deep and reasonably long. Although in symmetry the bird may appear cobby, any tendency to short legs is undesirable.

The sheen should be a lustrous beetle green and not blue or purple.

Excessive abdominal fluff is very undesirable; skin to be silky and of fine texture.

The male is equally tight feathered, and while in type and body resembling the female, the back is of medium length, with tight cushion and gentle and symmetrical rise in tail. Long streaming sickles are not desirable. A broad tail not carried too high is desirable.

9. *Weights.*—The aim should be to have a bird that handles firm and compact so that at all

MAKE YOUR OWN MAGAZINE

THE GREATEST OF THEM ALL !

Find a friend who has not yet seen the "ASSAM REVIEW" and show him or her this month's issue —the "REVIEW" will do the rest !

- Mrs. Lamberts Poultry pills for all Ills -

Obtainable from :
Mrs TROWER, RESIDENCY ROAD, JODHPUR,
Re. **1**/- *per tin of* **36**, *postage extra.*
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A Boon to all Poultry lovers. Protect your Birds against all ills. Fortify against the Ranikhet ailment by administering a pill every morning to your birds in any affected area.
Once tried always appreciated.
NUMEROUS UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.
Keep a box always by you as a guarantee against disease.
2

BATEMAN'S POULTRY FARM
SIMLA. S. W.

Specialists in the breeding of Dual purpose White & Black Leghorns and Black Minorcas.
Only the very best specimens mated up for breeding.
Eggs for hatching Rs. **15/-** per dozen.
Stock available as the season advances at reasonable prices.
QUALITY IS OUR MOTTO.
Apply :—
Mrs. BATEMAN,
Manageress.
12

BREEDER'S CARD.

Eggs from choicest Asils Rs. **18**/- per doz.
From All India Winners „ **22**/- „ „
In each case cash with order
Poultry Cure-all pills Rs. **2**/- per pkt.
Eggs are delivered to all purchasers free but pills are sent free to members of the I. P. Club also Asil Club only.
The Ideal Aseel House,
P. O. CHHUCHAKWAS.
Dist. ROHTAK.
PUNJAB.
2

ভারতীয়
পৌলট্রি সমাচার।
পশুপালকদের জন্য
বঙ্গভাষায়
লিখিত একমাত্র পত্রিকা।

IMPORTED PEDIGREED
White Leghorns.

The finest stock available in England, landed 1st October 1930.
Cockerel whose dam and sire's dam laid 525/528 eggs in 24 months, heading a pen of 10 hens with records of 270/288 eggs in 12 months.
Eggs (2 ozs. and over)
Rs. **18**/- per dozen.
Mrs. R. POWELL,
11 **Kanchrapara, E. B. Rly.**

BREEDER'S CARD.

My recently imported LIGHT SUSSEX won at the All-India, January, 1931, Cup for best Sussex in show, also one special, three firsts and one second. Eggs Rs. **10**/- per half dozen.
My pen of WHITE LEGHORNS is headed by a cock whose sire's dam laid 322 eggs in twelve months. Eggs Rs. **12**/- per dozen.
K. D. GARRISON,
12 ***Akola Berar, C. P.***

SOUTH INDIAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

Yearly subscription Rs. 3. Two poultry shows per annum. Strong working Committee. Expert advice given, post mortem examinations undertaken at nominal charge, members only. Further particulars from Hony. Secy., S.I.P.A., Aruvankadu, Nilgiris.
Exc.

ROBERT'S STAR PILLS.
Nos. 1 and 2.

No. 1 Cures Cholera and green Diarrhoea.
No. 2 Cures Tick Fever and contains directions how to get rid of ticks.
Full instructions with each box. 48 Pills in a box. Re. 1. When ordering write name and address distinctly.
Pills for Turkey chicks during their infancy to pull them through their infant ailments.
Apply A. G. Roberts,
3-B, Museum Road, Bangalore.
2.

times it is active, alert, and a real worker. As a guide it is suggesetd that pullets on the point of lay should be around 5 lbs., and hens around 7 lbs., cockerels 7 lbs. The cock bird should weigh approximately 8 lbs. when fully matured. Excessive weight, which means a sluggish and inactive bird, is to be avoided at all times.

N.B.—Australorp chicks are black and white until feathered, and retain white feathers in the lower wing flights until 3–4 months old.

Serious Defects.—White in wing, or plumage or lobe; bronze or purple shade; coarseness; anything that intefers with productiveness; excessive feathering.

Disqualifications (for which birds should be passed). Willow shanks, yellow pads, stiff feathers on shanks or toes, any deformity; side springs to comb or double-ended combs; light or red eyes.

SCALE OF JUDGING POINTS.

Indications of Productiveness ...	20
Type, general	20
Colour, general	20
Size and symmetry	10
Head points	10
Legs	10
Condition	10
	100

WHAT DID SHE GET?

The girl walked briskly into the store and dropped her bag on the counter. "Give me a chicken," she said. "Do you want a pullet?' the storekeeper asked. "No," the girl replied. "I wanta carry it."

Verger (to visiting Clergyman): "Do you mind preaching from the Lectern, sir? I've a hen sitting on twelve eggs in the pulpit."

They were guests at dinner Charles, aged five, waited long and anxiously to be served, for his father had some difficulty in carving the chicken.

At last, when he received his plate, he had the same experience as his father in cutting his portion, so he turned to his mother and said. "Mother, I know now why they call them Plymouth Rocks."

ACQUITTED.

The old negro was charged with stealing chickens, but the evidence against him was not sufficiently clear.

"You are acquitted," said the judge.

"Acquitted," replied the bewildered darky. "Does dat mean I hab to gib de chickens back?"

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

I take this opportunity to express my view of the letter by "S.F." in your April Issue.

Apart from the knowledge I am supposed to possess as a Veterinary Surgeon I have studied poultry deseases as I am specially interested in it, and I say there is much to learn from the Gazette.

I do not agree with S.F. in his remarks that Poultry will not pay in Inda for if anything would pay in India as a cottege industry it is my conviction that it is poultry farming.

As S.F. says very often eggs from fowls of Banghi and Kartic are supplied even in this part of the world where modern city life has not been reached yet still good sized eggs fetch far more than undersized ones.

There is no difficulty to sell good eggs from good bred poultry in competition with villagers cheap eggs at half the price.

Even in this part of India eggs of $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. and more can get double or even more when the price of village eggs are half price the former.

I am of opinion that if properly taken poultry keeping in India can be made an ideal industry as we have an ideal situation for keeping at least a few head of poultry in almost every house.

As a poultry study I have gone through many books on the subject written by American and English authers and I can say the book written by Mr. Fawkes and the Indian Poultry Gazette are far more suitable for the Indian Poultryman than any other books.

K. M. N. *G.B.V.C.*

DEAR SIR,

It is with mixed feelings that I read the letter of "S.F." in the April Gazette and he being India's one and only poultrykeeper who knows everything there is to know is doing about his level best to damn the enterprise of a few very sporting poultry fanciers who are striving to better the conditions of poultry in India and assist the industry to its rightful place.

Let S.F. come out into the open and give his name and address or better still let him meet me at the next show and I think I shall then have the honour of meeting a "Blowhard" and convincing him the Indian Poultry Gazette can teach us all something.

DISGUSTED.

IMPORTED THIS YEAR.

Light Sussex. Settings from Winner Harper Adams Trials. 1st Prize, England.

Rs. **20/-** per dozen.

White Orpingtons. 1st Prize. From Rs. 30- a Trio. Settings Rs. **16/-** per dozen.

Cockerels from these two record strains Rs. 20/- each. (8 months old.)

Mrs. M. Ward.

RED GABLES.

12 **SHILLONG.**

BREEDER'S CARD.

A. O. FODEN,

NARAYANGUNGE.

White-Leghorns.—Imported stock mated to progeny of Imported stock Winners at this year's All India

1st Pen	... Rs. **18/-** per sitting of 15	
2nd Pen	... Rs. **15/-** ,, ,, ,, 15	

White Runner Ducks.—Imported stock mated to 1st Generation from Imported stock winners of 2 challenge cups and 2 open specials at this year's All India.

1st Pen	... Rs. **15/-** per sitting
2nd Pen	... Rs. **12/8/-** ,, ,,

Chicks and ducklings. For the information of my patrons I have, owing to poor service of the Railways in offering quick despatch decided not to send out day old chicks this year to distances of over 200 miles as last season mortality was high owing to delayed delivery. I am still however sending out from 21 days upwards and orders will be undertaken in strick rotation.

Despatch from 1st March onward.

A. C. BULLMORE.

"ARTHURSTON" Poultry Farm

Mount Road, Madras.

Breeder of Highest Pedigree Profilic Laying Exhibition & Utility Poultry.

White Leghorns:—Barrons, Padmans & Tancred 300 Egg Strain.

Rhode Island Reds:—Golden & American Utility, English & American Exhibition Strains

Eggs:—From General Pens (White Leghorns only) - Rs. 7/- dozen, Special Pens - Rs. 15/-, Extra Special Rs. 20/-, Super Special Rs. 25/- dozen.

Infertiles (if any) replaced free.

11

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS.

Eggs from acclimated imported prize birds, excellent layers of large brown eggs.

Rs. **30/-** *per dozen.*

Pullets and Cockerels available.

Standard weights.

Cock 12 to 13 lbs. approx.
Hen 10 lbs. approx.

Mrs. FIRTH.

Ajmer. Rajputana.

11

VISVA-BHARATI.

Institute of Rural Reconstruction.
POULTRY FARM.

THE BEST IN BENGAL.

Trains apprentices in scientific Poultry keeping. Awards from the 1927 World's Poultry Congress, Ottawa, Canada, and several Prizes at the All India Poultry Shows

Specialities:—
Rhode Island Reds, W. Leghorns and Chittagongs.

For particulars apply to:—
Director, Sriniketan, P. O. Surul.
9 **BOLPUR**

IMPORTED PENS.

WHITE LEGHORNS—300 egg Tancred strain.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Iowa State College utility strain.

TURKEYS—First class Indian bred birds.

All laying stock is pedigreed and trap-nested.

Eggs Rs. 12/- per dozen, baby chicks, young stock at reasonable prices.

MISSION POULTRY FARM,

Katpadi. South India.

10

BLACK MINORCAS.

Settings of eggs available from my Prize Winning Birds which won highest honours at 1931 All India Poultry Exhibition.

Rs. **12**/- for 8 eggs.

Cash with Order. No replacements.

ALL CHARGES PAID.

Orders booked in rotation.

12 **W. E. J. YULE,**

Carmichael Court, -- DARJEELING.

IMPORTED PENS.

High Grade Utility Rhode Island Reds.

Won Fund Challenge Cup for Best R. I. R. bred in India

CALCUTTA SHOW 1929.

Setting of 13 Eggs Rs. **22/-**.

Packing and Postage Free.

Pullets, cockerels and hens for sale at reasonable prices as Owner going Home shortly.

TERMS CASH WITH ORDER.

Mrs. WYNDHAM,

LONGVIEW, PANKHABARI,

3 **DARJEELING District.**

A £ 5 PRIZE.

Maintain the stamina and quality of "Sperrin" starains by keeping them pure. We offer each year a cockeral value £ 5 as special for best bird at All India show bred in India from our strains, with no outcrossing. If you cannot import, then enquire conditions and purchase eggs from those who have hour imported stock. · Geo. Howard.

Conditions under which special prize value £ 5 will be granted by Mr. Howard, Sperrin Poultry Farm, Langley, Hitchin.

(*a*) Cockerel value £ 5 to be given to exhibitor owning the bird judged to be the Best Bird exhibited at the All India Poultry Show and which has been bred in India from pure 'Sperrin" strains, *i.e.* where both sire and dam are pure Sperrin birds.

(*b*) Exhibitors to notify on their entry forms to the Show Secretary any bird that is eligible for this award.

(*c*) The cockerel will be sent out to India the following season in time for the following All India Show and must be entered for that show by the winner.

(*d*) Winner to name breed required, and need not necessarily be same breed as that of bird that won, provided breed required is one that is stocked by the "Sperrin" Poultry Farm.

(*e*) All expenses to Indian port will be paid by donor. Collection and onward charges from Port to be paid by winner.

(*f*) The value of cockerel (£ 5) is that of bird delivered at Indian port, and will be of similar grade to those exported with £ 10 and £ 12 trios.

Important Announcement.

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS FOR HATCHING.

My well-known strain of hens mated to a newly imported first-class Cock, whose dam's and sire's dam's records are 520/524 in 24 months respectively. Limited number of settings, Rs. 15/- per dozen eggs (15 sent, no replacements) packing and postage free.

Book early to avoid disappointment.

Mrs. O. B. LACEY,

KANCHRAPARA,

Eastern Bengal Railway.

5.

THE

Agarpara Estates Poultry Farm

AGARPARA E. B. Ry

(9, M[illegible]ES OFF CALCUTTA.)

White Leghorns. } Tennyson Fawkes Strain.
Black Minorcas. }

Rhode Island Reds. C. J Lumsden Strain.

CHITTAGONG RABBITS.

Chickens & Settings at moderate rates.

New Laid eggs supplied daily in Calcutta.

FATTENED FOWLS ON ORDER.

Write to Manager.

4

When answering Advertisements please mention The INDIAN POULTRY GAZETTE

DEAR SIR,

I do not know if our Hon. Editor knowing him as I do) is gagging us by printing a fictitious letter with the idea of starting a World War in the pages of the Gazette but taking into consideration that Mr. "S. F." does really exist and has actually written the letter published in the April Gazette I must say I don't think much of a poultrykeeper be he hobbyist or professional who will write a letter of the kind that Mr. S. F. has done.

The mere fact of Mr. S. F. stating that he is convinced that poultry keeping in India won't pay proves him to be contradicting himself when he states that the Gazette cannot teach him anything or in other words he knows more than the best *writers on the subject of poultry of the day.*

Let him read the Gazette and then learn how to keep poultry and then see if he cannot make it pay.

It is my opinion that he is one of the muddlers who have made a hash of keeping poultry and thinks we are all the same.

S. R.

*We assure readers that we have not been guilty of what Mr. S. R. suspects us of and that "S. F." is not a myth. We have the Gentleman's letter with us but we were only permitted to print it under a Nom-de-plume omitting also the address.

The Editor.

DEAR SIR,

A letter written by a party signing himself as "S.F." in last month's Gazette strikes me as being the ravings of a madman.

I have been keeping poultry for many years now, am considered to be one of the successful ones.

I attribute a lot of my success to reading the Gazette and taking careful note of advice contained therein.

We are no doubt short of writers on poultry in India and I would suggest "S.F." might oblige us with a few hints and tips as to the management of poultry.

There is that about it however that he is a self confessed failure as he cannot make them pay so perhaps any advice from him would do more damage than good.

INDIAN.

DEAR SIR,

May I request that you will be so kind as to ask S. F. if he will be so kind as to impart a small portion of his profound knowledge to us, readers of the Indian Poultry Gazette who are not blessed so wonderfully that we have nothing further to learn.

I can assure you, dear sir, that I look for my copy of the Indian Poultry Gazette most anxiously each month in fact almost as eager as I look for pay day.

I admit that the Indian Poultry Gazette does not in all aspects vie with some of our Poultry Journals published in England but to us out here it is equally as valuable as any English Journal printed as it deals with indigenious matters which we cannot obtain from our Home contemporaries.

Therefore I say *Long Live* the Indian Poultry Gazette and all it stands for.

TREBOR.

S. F. Not being a reader we are sending him a copy for perusal and no doubt he will in due course reply.

The Editor.

IT WAS THE SPRING ALL RIGHT!

Luncher: "Are you sure this is chicken you have served, waiter?"

Waiter: "Yes sir. Spring chicken, sir!"

Luncher: "Ah, then, this must be the spring I'm eating."

? ? ?

HAVE YOU

ORDERED

YOUR COPY

OF THE

INDIAN POULTRY CLUB

YEAR BOOK.

? ? ?

? ? ?

Questions under this heading are answered free of charge on this page.

Letters should be addressed—BUFF ROCK,
C/o. The Hon. Editor, I. P. GAZETTE and marked "Query".

Where readers desire an individual reply they should enclose a stamped addressed envelope and a fee of As. -/8/- is charged.

Mrs. K. *Karachi.*—The peculiar egg laid by the hen after her having been laying normal for many weeks is due to derangement of the egg producing organs and there is no reason to suppose she will keep on laying freak eggs if treated properly. Lower her diet and throw her out of lay for a short period and once brought on again slowly you will no doubt find all traces of the complaint have disappeared.

Syed. A. M. Esq. *Serampur.*—With the ground at your disposal this is no doubt a worthy undertaking and you could, finances permitting, build up a fair size poultry farm. With the acreage you refer to you should be able to run a holding of over 300 layers together with breeding pens, rearing quarters etc., with no fear of overcrowding. I would suggest however you obtain local experienced advice before commencing the undertaking. I would be pleased to offer suggestions and advice if you will communicate with me direct. (2). The Leghorn, or Minorca. In heavies Sussex, Rhode I. Red, or Australorp. (3) Only a first cross, the second generation would tend to reduce production. I should stick to the pure bred if I were you.

Mr. T. *Berampur.*—There is something radically wrong if your birds do not lay now as we are just passing over the season of heaviest production and the poorest layer should have done a little bit to earn it's keep. Will you please give me the following particulars and I will endeavour to assist you. (1) Age of birds. Breed. (2) Nature of feed they are receiving. (3) Housing, space, nature of soil.

Mr. J. *Madras.*—Sex linkage is of course not 100% but it is very nearly so if true silvers and golds are mated for sex linkage. In your case I am inclined to think you have not got pure blood on the male side which will of course throw the whole natural scheme of things out. It is late in the year to advise it now but later you might prove me right or wrong by using the same females with a different known pure bred male and nothing the result. If my theory is wrong we must look for some other cause.

Mr. M. *Ballygunge.*—I would not damp an ardent poultry lover's enthusiasm for anything but I am afraid to keep birds under the conditions you refer to would be cruel to say nothing of chances of success being nil. At least the birds need a small open run to get the sun and air and unless you can arrange this it is useless my going into the matter with you further.

Mr. G. *Dinajpur.*—Chicken pox usually breaks out about February and is met with right on through the season till the end of the rains. Caught early it should not be serious. Of all the cures I have tried I prefer the following. A solution of 50% Milton and water painted on to the parts affected with a paint brush. Do this every 4-6 hours daily for 3 days and at the end of this time you will note the scabs drying up and peeling off. When this starts to happen massage with pure vaseline only.

Mr. R. *Murshidabad.*—Yes this is a good breed for general purpose and should, I think, do well in your district. I do not however know of any breeders of this fowl in India and as your aim is purely eggs and table I suggest you select your breed from one of those I gave you in last month's queries.

Mrs. E. *Calcutta.*—I am afraid your feeding is not quite in order. Try a change of diet. and feed as follows. Dry mash. 1 part Biscuit Meal, 1 part Gram Meal, 1 part Barley Meal, 1 part Meat meal, 3 parts Bran. Add salt 1 oz. to 10 lbs. of mash. Hoppers should remain open 10 A.M. to 12 noon and again from 2 P.M. to roosting time. Grain Feed. 2 parts wheat, 1 part Cracked maize, 1 part coarse oatmeal, 1 part Bajra, feed about 1 oz. per bird for early morning feed only. This should solve the problem of your not being able to give them personal supervision in the afternoon and assure them of a full crop on going to roost. Individual replies sent to Mr. Essai, Mr. Gordon, Mr. King and Mrs. West.